

# Hawaiian Gazette.

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HONOLULU, H. I.—WEDNESDAY, JULY 5, 1899.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 2086.

## KAPIOLANI



**KAPIOLANI**—Born December 31, 1834. Direct descendant of the last King of Hawaii. Was a member of the royal household at Honolulu and had as her special charge the young Prince of Wales, later Edward VII, born November 9, 1841. Shared all royal honors with King Kalakaua. Made a trip to Southern Islands per sailing vessel. Prominent at the Queen Victoria Jubilee in 1887. Died at Waikiki, Honolulu, June 24, 1899. Funeral July 2, 1899. (Photo by Williams, Honolulu, H. I.)

## KALAKAUA



**DAVID KALAKAUA**—Born November 16, 1836. Married to Kapiolani December 19, 1863. Elected King by the Legislature January 12, 1874. Inaugurated February 13, 1874. Left for a short visit to the United States November 17, 1874. Left on his tour around the world January 20, 1881. Central figure in the coronation ceremonies February 12, 1883. Died at San Francisco, Calif., January 20, 1891. Funeral held at Honolulu February 12, 1891. The Islands had prosperity during his reign. (Photo by Williams, Honolulu, H. I.)

## PASSING OF THE QUEEN DOWAGER

### Death and Funeral of Kapiolani, Widow of the Late King Kalakaua.

It was to be their privilege to listen to Hawaii's favorite songstress, Mrs. Annis Montague Turner. Their expectations were realized, for as the singer first raised her voice in the melody of the beautiful hymn the listeners all knew that all the former sweetness and expression were there.

"Just As I Am Without One Plea," sung by the surprised choir concluded the services.

At a given signal the kahills were raised by the bearers, the clergy formed in order with gleaming crucifix before, the pall bearers assumed their burden, and the mortal remains of the late Kapiolani passed through the portals of historic Kawahao. The casket was deposited upon the catafalque, the kahill bearers ranged themselves on either side and the procession started.

Among the prominent men who gathered at the services could be seen President Dole, accompanied by Col. Soper, Minister Motl-Smith, Attorney General Cooper, Minister King, Chief Justice Judd, Consul Haywood, H. B. M. Commissioner Hoare and daughter, Hon. H. M. Sewall, Hon. F. A. Schaefer, dean of the Consular Corps, Justice Frear, Justice Whiting, Judge Stanley, Judge Perry, Col. Sam'l. Parker, Maj. C. P. Iaukea, Gov. A. S. Cleghorn, Commander Merry, Maj. Mills, Capt. Shaker, Hon. Paul Isenberg, Hon. J. B. Atherton, Paul Neumann, S. M. Ballou, B. F. Dillingham, Col. Ruskin, John Cummins, Rev. W. M. Kincaid, Rev. G. L. Pearson, W. N. Armstrong, W. R. Farrington, A. L. Atkinson, Dr. Humphris, Dr. Day and others.

### COLUMN OF HONOR.

The formation of the funeral procession, under the direction of Maj. George C. Potter of President Dole's staff, began at 2 p.m., just as the start was made with the services in the church. The street scenes witnessed on the occasion of the interment of the late Princess Kaiulani were duplicated. About the central point of gathering there were thousands of people from all over the district, from Waialae, Waianae, Waipahu and Ko'olau. People had come in numbers from the other Islands, and were anxious to take part in the ceremonies in honor of the dead ali'i. The crowds about the church were dense an hour before the doors of the old edifice were opened. When it was made possible to gain entrance, all the space within was quickly filled. This made scarcely a sign of diminution of the throng without. It was a warm day. Those who could find the shelter of the trees were glad of the protection of the shade, but thousands stood uncomfortably in the blinding sun.

"Brief Life Is Here Our Portion" was sung in native by the choir of Kawahao church. Bishop Willis then read the Scripture lesson in a voice tremulous with emotion. Scarcely had his last word been spoken when Wray Taylor touched the keys and the sweet music of "Nearer My God to Thee" fell upon the ears of the expectant audience. They knew that for the first time in many months

the procession there had been appointed Capts. Pratt and Wilder of the President's staff, and Lieut. Wright, of the mounted reserve. These men with J. W. Kaiali and others who shared in the responsibility of the movements of the large bodies in the procession, performed their duties admirably. It was because of this that there was no confusion, and that the column was formed without mishap notwithstanding the great assemblage of persons afoot, mounted and in carriages.

At once, on conclusion of the ceremonies within the church, the elements of the parade were swung into their places, and the column moved without delay. The procession had more of the distinctive or characteristic Hawaiian features, more of the native atmosphere and splendor than anything of the same nature seen in Hawaii in years. In some of its detail it was suggestive of descriptions given by Fornander, Jarvis and Alexander, the historians, of state functions in the days before the foreigner became an agency in the polity of the country generally.

The procession was headed by four natives bearing the torch, the emblem, or one of the emblems of the Kalakaua dynasty. These torches are made by binding kukui nuts between ti leaves. The nut carries much oil. In the olden days it was used for making light indoors.

A. M. Brown, Marshal of the Republic, was accompanied by Deputy Marshal Chillingworth, both splendidly mounted and followed at correct distance by the company of Mounted Police that always makes such a fine appearance in a column.

The Hawaiian foot police formed a large company and marched beautifully. They are all big, strong, athletic looking men, well drilled by Capt. Parker, and are ideal in a soldierly capacity. They were in command of Lieut. Holl.

There were 100 students of 16 to 20 years of age in the company of Kamemeha School cadets. They had field music. The Kamemeha School uniform is gray and is handsome. The boys have exercise daily at the school in marching, and take an interest in the military training. The school is in vacation, but such is the esteem in which the students hold Kapiolani that they remained to attend the funeral.

Representing St. Andrew's priory there were about eighty girls in charge of two sisters. The marching in the hot sun was trying to some of these, but they bore it bravely.

In the line were two Portuguese Benevolent societies, making a body of above 300 men, all dressed in black and carrying the flags or banners of their organizations. The Portuguese colony has always held the late Queen Dowager in the highest esteem. Many of these people occupy Kapiolani's England Cathedral, St. Andrew's, His Lordship the Bishop of Honolulu.

As aides to the grand marshal of

the procession there were four of the ahahuis or clubs or societies of Hawaiian women, numbering altogether in marching membership about 500. All of these women were gowned in black. Their walk is always graceful, but they were especially stately in their marching before the body of the woman whom all of them almost idolized. To them the sympathy and friendship of Kapiolani were freely given at all times. Some of these women were weeping as they marched.

The Kapiolani Maternity Home for native Hawaiian women, of which Kapiolani was the originator, and in which she always maintained the keenest interest, was represented in the column by the ma'ron and several aides. Kapiolani's love for this practical institution was great, and she assisted it materially at all times.

The tenants, employees and immediate retainers of the late Queen Dowager were in a body, sorrowfully walking to the royal mausoleum. The grief of these people was sharp, for they have been in daily contact with the ali'i and loved her sincerely. Those who were not in the household resided in the immediate neighborhood of the Waikiki home of the Queen Dowager, and were thus practically of her.

Grand Marshal of the Day and aides, Lusitana (Portuguese) band, led by Rev. Fr. Valentim.

Battalion of the Sixth Regiment of United States Artillery, in platoons. The men were in white uniforms, with white helmets and looked exceedingly well.

Detachment of bluejackets from the U. S. Ing Iroquois, of this station. These men were in white, with their black kerchiefs about their necks.

Hawaiian Government band, led by Capt. H. Berger, of the President's staff.

First Regiment, National Guard of Hawaii, under command of Col. J. W. Jones. There were two battalions of three companies each, under command of Maj. Ziegler and Camara. These troops have had much marching and always make a creditable appearance.

Servants of the late Queen Dowager. There were about thirty and their grief was evident to all. Even some foreigners attached to the establishment of the ali'i were deeply touched.

Physicians in attendance marching—Dr. F. Howard Humphris, Dr. F. R. Day.

Protestant clergy—Twelve in number.

Clergy of the Roman Catholic Cathedral.

His Lordship, the Bishop of Panapoa, head of the Roman Catholic church in the Islands.

Surplice choir of fifty, from St. Andrew's Cathedral, a body adding considerably to the impressiveness of the whole.

Officiating clergy from the Church of England Cathedral, St. Andrew's.

His Lordship the Bishop of Honolulu.

Carriage with President Dole and Col. Soper, chief-of-staff.

Carriages with Ministers Cooper and John T. Baker and another prominent.

Carriage with Harold M. Sewall, Special Agent of the United States.

Carriage with Wm. Haywood, Consul General of the United States.

Several carriages and ambulances with officers of the U. S. Army and Navy.

Carriage with Wm. C. Wilder, President of the Senate.

Carriages with members of the Senate.

Members of the House of Representatives in carriages, the Speaker of the House being one of the pall bearers.

Carriage with H. B. M. Consul General Hoare and Vice Consul Thos. Rain Walker.

Carriages with other members of the Consular Corps, including representatives of China and Japan.

Carriage with A. Perry and W. L. Stanley, Judges of the Circuit Court for the First Circuit.

Carriages with Government officials. Many carriages with private citizens. Private citizens afoot.

The procession was thirty-five minutes passing a given point. The line of march was from Kawahao church to Nuuanu on King and thence direct to the royal mausoleum. All along the route there were great crowds of spectators.

### TOMB OF KINGS.

Everything was managed with perfect order at the cemetery. The crowds were kept back, no one at all being allowed within the gates unless privileged. The different elements of the pageant passed in and were arranged so that the first bodies to go through should be nearest the gates. The National Guard was drawn up in front of the mausoleum. As the caskets with the caskets in full view, neared its destination, the waiting grew louder. The kahill bearers were formed on either side of the roadway leading to the tomb. When the arrangements were completed the pall-bearers took up the caskets and bore it within the mausoleum.

The interior of the tomb had been decorated the previous day, and a number of kahills added to the effect. The caskets of Likeike and Kaiulani had been moved, leaving a large space for that of the dead Dowager Queen.

The services were brief. Bishop Willis read the committal service of the Church of England. "Let Saints on Earth" was sung by the choir, after which the benediction was said by the Bishop. As the strains of "Hawaii Pono'i" the air so loved by Kapiolani in life, swelled forth and softly died away, the assemblage filed out, leaving the dead ali'i in the mausoleum of Kings and Queens with her insignia of royalty about her.

### QUEEN DOWAGER'S DEATH.

Queen Dowager Kapiolani, after an illness of many months, passed from a condition of unconsciousness to death at 8:45 o'clock Saturday morning, June 24th. She had been oblivious to everything for about three days. The end had been expected at

any moment for a fortnight, but Kapiolani had been a strong woman physically as well as mentally, and was able to meet the weakening influences of her ailments with the equipment of a vast store of vitality. There were at the bedside at the last moments the Princes David and Cupid, nephews and heirs of the Queen Dowager, her physician, Dr. F. Howard Humphris, and a number of her retainers and household people. Late the night before Dr. F. R. Day had been called into consultation.

The well springs of the tears of the Hawaiian people were again opened and the grief over the death of the beloved alii was manifest everywhere. All during the time the illness has been considered extremely serious, the Waikiki home where the death occurred was thronged day and night with devoted friends of the widow of the late King. Pualeilani, near Alauhau, is a beautiful place. The house is an old one set back in a cocoanut grove.

The news came as black ill tidings to thousands of foreigners as well as to the race which the deceased adorned. Kapiolani was held in the highest esteem by all. Dr. Humphris gives as the immediate cause of death uremia. The Queen Dowager had survived no less than three paralytic strokes, and it had been known for several years that her heart action was weak and deranged, and that besides she suffered from a mild, though uninterrupted attack of Bright's disease.

Death was expected early Friday night, when a number of friends were hastily summoned to Pualeilani. There was a sinking spell, during which for an hour or more death was expected momentarily. There was a rally, and as late as 4 o'clock in the morning it was the confident anticipation that death was off perhaps for several more days.

#### FIRST RELIGIOUS SERVICE.

The first religious service over the body of the Queen Dowager was held at the home at 3 p. m. Sunday, the 25th, and it was in every way impressive and notable. It was conducted according to the ritual of the Anglican Episcopal Church by Rev. V. H. Kitcat, chief of the personal staff of His Lordship, the Bishop of Honolulu. Those present were Prince David, Prince Cupid and wife, Governor A. S. Cleghorn, Stella Keomallani, Teresa Owana Kaohelani, Col. Sam'l Parker and Mrs. Parker, Mrs. Jaeger, Mrs. Paul Neumann, Col. W. H. Cornwall, Sister Albertine and Sister Beatrix.

#### BIOGRAPHICAL.

Kapiolani was born (Thrum's, Annual, 1879) on December 31, 1834, and would have been sixty-five years of age at the end of this year. It was in 1834 that Kamehameha IV (Liholiho) was born. In the same year there was established the first newspaper printed in the Hawaiian Islands. This publication was the *Lama Hawaii*, at Laiehuluna.

Kapiolani was the granddaughter of Kamualii, the last King of the Island of Kauai; and the only subordinate monarch of the group who was not forced to surrender unconditionally to the Great Kamehameha. The Queen Dowager was of noble lineage. Prominent in her ancestry were Kamahelehi, Queen of Kauai, and Kaha, chief of Niihau.

Hilo, Hawaii was the birthplace of the late Queen Dowager. She lived there but a short time, and was in Kona but a few years when she came to Honolulu and was at once a figure in court circles. She and her first husband were entrusted with the very high duty of caring for the Prince of Hawaii, a child upon whom the hopes of the nation were conceded to have been centered at one time. The people were plunged into the greatest grief when this little one died at the age of four years. The next great blow that fell upon Kapiolani was the death of her first husband.

On December 19, 1863, Kapiolani became the wife of the High Chief David Kalakaua. She was then considered still one of the beautiful native women of the country. It was said then and always afterward that Kalakaua was fortunate in securing for a life mate a woman of such sterling worth.

When Kalakaua went to the throne he found his wife entirely equal to the requirements of the high station to which the couple were elevated. She was crowned with His Majesty in 1883. The ceremonies of this notable season were amongst the most notable in every way ever known to the Islands. Through it all Kapiolani was self-possessed, graceful and dignified.

Kapiolani was one of the most prominent visitors on the occasion of the celebration of the Queen Victoria jubilee twelve years ago. She was received with royal honors everywhere and conducted herself in a most creditable manner in every way. Her manners were always courteous and she knew how to dress to her station. While she did not care for travel in foreign lands, she greatly enjoyed the trip across the United States and over to England, being much interested in all that she saw, and learning on her own account many things that she thought might be applied to the benefit of her people. The only other trip of any moment ever made by the Queen Dowager was to Micronesia when she was quite a young woman. It is doubtful if she ever fully recovered from the shock sustained on the death of Kalakaua to whom she was devoted as possible.

Since the overthrow of the monarchy here in 1893, Kapiolani has lived very quietly. Her principal interest has been in the welfare of the women of her race and in the Kapiolani Maternity Home and the Kapiolani Home for Girls at the Kalahi receiving station. She has been out socially only a few times. When well enough she has attended the annual banquets of the Maternity Home. It speaks volumes for the womanly character of Kapiolani to say that through all the political difficulties here her friendly relations with foreigners who had been friends in the old days were unchanged scarcely at all. Until very recently she was frequently in conference, on her own motion, with some of

the men prominent in public life here today. The Queen Dowager had a property estimated at something over a quarter of a million dollars. This she some months ago transferred to her nephews. She had long intended that they should be her heirs, and made the transfer for the purpose of avoiding any litigation.

Robert Wilcox says that Liliuokalani is a half niece of Kapiolani in the fourth degree and that Teresa Owana Kaohelani is the same; that Elizabeth Kekaaian is a half niece in the third degree; that Stella Keomallani is a grandniece through the first husband of the Queen Dowager; that Prince Albert Kunulakea is a half-nephew.

#### A GOOD WOMAN.

Kapiolani had been ill for two years. With astonishing fortitude and a remarkable exhibition of physical courage she had battled successfully with sickness after sickness and shock after shock of the terrible paralysis. For a long time she realized well that the end could not be far distant. Through the protracted ordeal of facing death she was the same calm, dignified, uncompromising woman, loved and admired everywhere and now universally mourned. It can well be said of Kapiolani, as was once said by an American of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, that she was a queenly woman as well as a womanly queen. Before Prince David Kalakaua was elected to the throne his gentle and amiable wife was known from Hawaii to Niihau as one combining within herself and spreading about nearly all the noble traits of a truly admirable character. She was ever kind, ever thoughtful of the feelings and well-being of others. As her mind was always active disposing for the good of the people and the advancement of the interests of her relatives and friends, so were her hands ever willingly employed in the same direction, and so was her purse ever generously open to meet the needs of the worthy. Her moral plane was a high and exalted and comprehensive level, and her constant aim was to have exemplified in the orders of the days and the coming and goings of all people of the nation the national motto. She practiced and encouraged Christian worship and observances, and her charity was boundless and sensible. She was one of those rarest of women, who endeared herself to all other women. She deserved this, for she felt that the women of the land could not have too much done for them. Her mind evolved and her largess made possible the Kapiolani Maternity Home, one of the most useful institutions of the Islands.

As the consort of the late King Kalakaua, Kapiolani was continuously happy and agreeable. She was a shining light of the court and a most harmonious, honest and well balanced political factor. There were complications and intrigues incidental to the throne atmosphere in a small country. But no matter what the situation, no matter what the charges or counter charges, no matter how strained the relations of factions, persons or parties, Kapiolani was always free and clear. Whatever influence she brought to bear in the field of the polity of the nation, the weight of it was for respectability and morality and for stepping from forlorn positions to positions of hope and in the direction of the pinnacles of the best aspirations within the breasts of true men and women. At the coronation, in the month of February, 1883, Kapiolani was a notable and most creditable figure. She, by her correct bearing and her exhibitions of taste and her intelligent appreciation of all that was transpiring challenged the admiration of all classes. Kapiolani was an ornament to the royal household. Through her whole life she was equal to any development of circumstances, showing at times a marvelous strength of intellect and a grasp of affairs that well qualified her for her high station. In the social circle she was always courteous and gracious, an adornment to the finer gatherings and entirely at home in any assemblage.

#### FIRST LYING IN STATE.

Between the hours of 9 and 4 Tuesday, June 27, the body of the late Queen Dowager Kapiolani lay in state at picturesque Pualeilani. The stream of visitors who wished to pay their last token of respect to the dead chiefess was continuous.

The home where the alii breathed her last is one of great picturesqueness. The entrance is through a long driveway, over grass and under shady trees. The foliage is luxuriant, being scattered with lavish banks throughout the grounds that encircle the little home. The latter is plain and unadorned. No one would have thought, upon looking at it, that it was the home of one whose head had worn the crown. It is unpretentious, but it is comfortable and that was what the late dowager most wanted. A large coconut palm in front of a little two-story, latticed cottage, aged and weather beaten. This cottage was the home of Kapiolani.

Through the driveway the visitors thronged. At the entrance to the path they were met by two courteous Hawaiians, one venerable with age, the other in youth, who, with silent courtesy pointed the way to the room of the Queen Dowager who was quite a young woman. It is doubtful if she ever fully recovered from the shock sustained on the death of Kalakaua to whom she was devoted as possible.

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the guard of honor. Near the head two native girls sat while they waved the feathered staves in perfect unison. Twelve large kahilis were arranged on the sides of the room, while at the head and foot the tabu sticks guarded the sacred realms.

The visitors passed through the large reception room. Here was a wilderness of flowers and palms and ferns. A number of beautiful pieces were hung about. Among these were wreaths and harps of ilima, maiden hair and marigolds.

Out in the yard benches were scattered about. All were filled with people talking and listening to the band. The musicians discoursed dirges throughout the day, adding to the solemnity and reverence of the occasion. At times the wall and the chant of the male would rise up and mingle with the slow, sad melody of the band.

At night native singers sang the songs of mourning through the watches.

Among those who viewed the remains were President and Mrs. Dole, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Sewall, Consul and Mrs. Haywood, H. B. M. Commissioner Hoare and daughter, Minister and Mrs. Mott-Smith, Attorney General and Mrs. Cooper, Chief Justice Judd, Judge Perry, Judge Stanley, Judge Hart and wife, Marshal Brown and Deputy Marshal Hitchcock, Commander Merry, Col. Mills, Capt. Slaker and wife.

#### BROUGHT TO KAWAIHAO.

The kahilis for the manifestation of mourning over the body of the dead alii of Hawaii began waving again in old Kawaihaao church, that venerable structure so dear to natives and foreigners alike, early on the morning of Thursday, the 29th. The royal kahilis drooped aloft. Tears were shed. The little talk there was at times was in soft whispers. The church, below and in the gallery, was filled, for the most part with native Hawaiians. The chief mourners sat on either side of the bier of the late Queen Dowager. People went to and fro, but the faithful intimate friends and retainers were constant in their attendance.

The remains of the late Queen Dowager Kapiolani reached Kawaihaao church from Pualeilani, the Waikiki home, a little before 2 o'clock in the morning. The start had been made soon after midnight. A hearse drawn by four black horses was used. There were ten large kahilis and a score of smaller ones. The men marching numbered half a hundred. There were carriages for ladies. The torches smoked and gave dull flames and pale light.

On the steps of the church Company G. of the National Guard was drawn up in two lines in command of Capt. Charles Wilcox. The clergy to receive the cortège included Rev. V. H. Kitcat, assisted by Rev. J. F. Lane and Mr. Fitz. Six pall bearers brought the coffin up the stairway and along the central aisle to the spot so lately occupied by the casket containing the dead body of Princess Kaiulani. The ritualistic service of the Church of England was carried out most solemnly. There was soft music rendered by Organist Wray Taylor. After this the church was thrown open to all, and was soon filled and with a thousand or more people remaining on the grounds outside.

Those who were seated near the bier were Prince David and Cupid, Governor Cleghorn, Prince Albert Kūnūzā, Oliver Stillman, Mrs. Robertson, J. K. Kaulia, Mrs. S. C. Allen, Col. Sam'l Parker, John F. Colburn, Miss Parker, Miss Kate Vida and several others.

The interior of the church had been beautifully decorated. The work was done under the able supervision of Mrs. S. C. Allen and Mrs. Ward, who were assisted by a number of willing workers. The space in front of the altar was enclosed by four large arches tastefully draped with the royal colors, purple and gold. In the center rose the bier covered with a heavy pall of black velvet. At the head of the space were two flower crowns, one of ilima, the other of red carnations. The chancel rail was hidden under beautiful garlands. About the organ platform palms and ferns were scattered in graceful profusion. Exquisite floral pieces met the eye on every hand. Prominent among these were two large ilima lyres, a crown of the same flower, and wreaths of mālie and carnations.

The entrance to the churchyard was draped in solid black, as were the pillars in front of the church. At the time of the Kaluani obsequies these decorations were in white and black, in token of youth.

IN STATE IN CHURCH.

It was a vast throng that made its way to Kawaihaao church Friday evening, June 30, to pay tributes of respect to the late Queen Dowager Kapiolani. Throughout the night the people came and went, some for a curious glance, others to sit for hours in faithful attendance.

It was a scene of wondrous beauty that greeted the gaze of the beholder. No display has ever surpassed the one now at Kawaihaao. All through the long hours of the previous night and yesterday the deft fingers of the ladies had been at work transforming the interior into a bower of beauty. To one standing in the balcony the scene presented itself with full force.

On each side of the central aisle the feathered kahilis nodded and fluttered. Over their various colors the electric lights threw a bright glare. But the center of the square in front of the altar was the center of the common gaze. There upon an inclined bier gleamed the white casket containing the remains of the dead alii. Above it with slow and stately movement passed to and fro the kahilis guided by the hands of the faithful retainers. Back of them the large round kahilis loomed with startling clearness. Sinking again into shadow the lights faintly disclosed the benches of the relatives of the dead chiefess as they kept constant attendance through the night.

Still further along the glaze of the spectator wandered and the gaze was lost in a garden of loneliness. Altar, chancel rail, platform, pulpit, organ loft, all were hidden under garlands deftly woven by artists.

(Continued on Page Three.)

## A Mother's Responsibility

A great responsibility rests upon mothers at the time their daughters are budding into womanhood. If your daughter is pale, complains of weakness, is "tired out" upon slight exertion; if she is troubled with headache or backache, pain in the sides if her temper is fitful and her appetite poor, she is in a condition of extreme peril, a fit subject for that most dreaded of all diseases—consumption. If you notice any of these symptoms lose no time in procuring!

### Dr. Williams'

### Pink Pills for Pale People

They will assist your daughter to develop properly and regularly; they will enrich the blood, strengthen the nerves, and all dangers of consumption and premature death will be averted.

Mr. John Tansey, of 130 Baker Street, Detroit, Mich., says: "We had a serious illness with my daughter. She did not have any serious illness but seemed to gradually waste away. Our doctor called the disease by an odd name which as I afterward learned, meant lack of blood. We finally found a medicine that helped her. After three months' treatment her health was so greatly improved you would not have recognized her. She gained in flesh rapidly and soon was in perfect health. The medicine used was Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I have always kept these pills in the house since and have told many mothers about them. They have effected some wonderful cures."

From the Evening News, Detroit, Mich.

All the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves are contained in a condensed form, in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. They are a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities and all forms of weakness. They build up the blood, and restore the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of whatever nature.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are sold in boxes (never in loose bulk), 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

## Mechanics' Tools

## AND

## Builders' Hardware

## AT COST!

We make this announcement in the face of a rising market.

Why? Because we want the room for other goods more strictly within our lines.

Our entire stock of

## Shelf Hardware

## and Mechanics' Tools

will be sold at cost.

This CLEARANCE SALE will commence on TUESDAY, JUNE 20, and will continue until the entire stock is exhausted.

The goods are marked in plain figures.

You will find a few samples in our large window. The stock is on our second floor. Take the elevator. You will find a salesman in charge of this special department.

Come early before other dealers buy it out.

We want our customers to get this benefit.

## W. W. DIMOND & CO.

### LIMITED.

### IMPORTERS OF

Crockery, Glass, Tiles and House Furnishing Goods.

### SOLE AGENTS

"JEWEL" STOVES for coal or wood. "GURNET" CLEANABLE REFRIGERATORS.

NEW WICKLESS BLUE FLAME OIL STOVES.

GERM PROOF FILTERS. "PRIMUS" OIL STOVES.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

## Clarke's Blood Mixtures

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.

IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD FROM ALL IMPURITIES FROM WHATEVER CAUSE.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Ecchy., Skin and Bone Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never failing permanent cure.

Cures Old Sores.

Cures Sores on the Neck.

Cures Sores Lers.

Cures Backhead or Pimples on the Face.

Cures Scurvy.

Cures Skin.

Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.

Cures Glandular Swellings.

Cures the Bladder from all Impure Matter.

# PASSING OF THE QUEEN DOWAGER

(Continued from Page 2.)

ic hands. The floral pieces were many and beautiful. At different points could be seen stars and harps, crosses and crowns, lyres, broken pillars, wreaths. Maiden hair and swinging baskets of ferns hung from all available places. Four stately arches lifted themselves up in royal manner, placed two each on the right and left of the square. These were draped with royal purple and gold. Credit for the decorations rests with Mrs. S. C. Allen, Mrs. Ward, Mrs. Robertson, Mrs. Berger, Mrs. Pierre Jones and an able corps of young lady assistants.

Between the hours of 8 and 10 the tones of the native singers rose and fell as they sang the strange, sad songs of mourning. Mingling with the harmony of the music swelled out the wailing of the old natives as they extolled the virtues of the dead ali'i and bewailed her loss.

The scenes were repeated Saturday night. The body was in state all of Saturday and there were thousands of visitors.

## THE NAME.

The late Queen Dowager was named for the ali'i who is known as the breaker of tabus against women, and whose invasion of the domain of Pele is thus described in Alexander's history.

Kapolani, daughter of the great chieftain Keawe-mauhili, of Hilo, was one of the noblest characters of her time. Her husband, Nahe, called the national orator, was the son of Keawa-heuhu, of Kaawaloa, where they generally resided.

"Though at one time intemperate and dissolute, Kapolani became an example to her countrywomen of virtue and refinement, and excelled them all in the readiness with which she adopted civilized habits and sentiments."

In December, 1824, she determined to break the spell of the belief in Pele, the dread goddess of the volcano. In spite of the strenuous opposition of her friends, and even of her husband, she made a journey of about 150 miles, mostly on foot, from Kealakekua to Hilo, visiting the great crater of Kilauea on her way, in order to defy the wrath of Pele and to prove that no such being existed.

"On approaching the volcano, she met the priestess of Pele, who warned her not to go near the crater, and predicted her death if she violated the tabus of the goddess. 'Who are you?' demanded Kapolani. 'One in whom the goddess dwells,' she replied. In answer to a pretended letter of Pele, Kapolani quoted passages from the Scriptures, setting forth the character and power of the true God, until the priestess was silenced and confessed that Ke Alma, the deity, had left her.

Kapolani then went forward to the crater, where she was much surprised to find Mr. Goodrich, who had come from Hilo to meet her. 'Mr. Ruggles, having been for six months without shoes, was unable to come.' On the eastern brink of the crater a hut was built for her, in which she spent the night.

The next morning she and her company of about eighty persons descended over 500 feet to the 'Black Ledge.' There, in full view of the grand and terrific action of the inner crater, she ate the berries consecrated to Pele, and threw stones into the burning lake, saying: 'Jehovah is my God. He kindled these fires. I fear not Pele. If I perish by her anger then you may fear Pele; but if I trust in Jehovah and He preserves me when breaking her tabus, then you must fear and serve Him alone....' They then united in singing a hymn of praise to the true God, and knelt in adoration to the Creator and the Governor of the universe."

## TAMMANY ANTI-TRUST.

NEW YORK, June 19. The World says: Tammany is going to array itself against the trusts. Its Fourth of July celebration this year will be mainly devoted to sounding the anti-trust war cry for the campaign of next year. The two principal speakers of the celebration will devote their eloquence to marking the lines of battle in the national fight. They are J. J. Willard, ex-chairman of the Democratic State Committee of Alabama, and Congressman Carruth of Kentucky. Both men, who are famed in their respective states as orators, will talk about the evils of trusts.

W. J. Bryan has been invited to attend the celebration and make a speech. He is not expected to come. Neither is ex-President Cleveland or David B. Hill, both of whom have been asked. Admiral Schley says he will come if he can, but he will not make a speech.

## SPANISH RESENT TAXATION.

LONDON, June 21.—The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Mail says: The budget proposals of the Government are being bitterly opposed in nearly all the commercial centers. At Barcelona today (Wednesday) 60,000 men made demonstrations against the new taxes and similar meetings of protest were held at Bilbao, Saragossa and other points.

## KENTUCKY DEMOCRATS.

LOUISVILLE, June 21.—The first law of heaven had little to do with the regulation of today's proceedings of the Democratic State Convention. On the contrary, order gave place to great confusion, and after sweltering through nearly eight hours of tedious bearing of contests, the convention, without nominating a chairman, ad-

joined until the evening in a whirlwind of chairs, fans, tally sheets and reporters' copy. Fortunately no one was hurt. This finale was as unexpected as it was lively. The sweltering, packed-in, jammed-together mass of delegates, politicians and onlookers had yelled itself hoarse and fanned itself pallid. It was more in a humor to do justice to a dinner than a prize-fight.

## MILES NOT GOING TO MANILA.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The report that Gen. Miles has asked the President to send him to the Philippines is emphatically denied both at army headquarters and at the White House.

## S. S. PORT ALBERT.

The New Seattle Liner Here on First Visit.

The British steamer Port Albert is at the Waikiki end of Pacific Mall wharf with a general cargo from Seattle. The Port Albert is the new 6000-ton freighter of the British-American line, and is on her maiden trip. She sailed from London February 7th for Adelaide, where she arrived on April 7th, sailing thence to Melbourne, where she finished discharging. The Port Albert loaded coal at Newcastle for San Francisco, arriving there on June 4th, and sailing a few days later for Seattle, arriving after some delay occasioned by a breakdown at sea. The Port Albert is a big cargo carrier, with a lot of merchandise for local merchants and coal for the Oahu Railway.

## FAST WHEEL MILE.

Charles Murphy Gets Close to One Minute Flat.

NEW YORK, June 21.—A mile in 1:05 was made today by Charlie Murphy, mounted upon a twenty-eight pound road wheel and following a railroad train, consisting of a car and an engine, along a two mile and 982 yard stretch of level railroad bed a mile west of Maywood Station, near Farmingdale, on the Long Island Railroad. This is the fastest recognized mile ever made by man power, and was accomplished under a schedule of 1:23 in a trial spin in preparation for the real trial to go the mile in one minute or lower on June 30th. Murphy did his quarters today in 0:16 2:5, 0:16 3:5, 0:16 1:5 and 0:15 4:5, his half mile being in 0:33, and his three quarters of a mile in 0:49 1:5.

The distance had been carefully surveyed, and large flags along the roadside set the marks. There can be scarcely a doubt that in the effort to be made on June 30th Murphy will do the mile in one minute or lower, providing the train is fast enough. In his ride today Murphy used a 120 gear, and to do the minute flat his feet will circle round 2.8 to the second. He says that following the train is harder than riding on a home trainer, on which he has pedaled a mile under today's time. The stretch of roadway is level until toward the finish, when there is a rise to enable him to stop. He started in a three-quarter-mile stretch, but finished in a 787-yard stretch, but could not slow down in that space, and was compelled to jump from it at the end of the boards. These boards were five in number, each ten inches wide, set on scantlings in the track center.

Murphy never rode off the center board, following the white line, and he did not drop back over four inches from the rear of the train. He rode in a shed built out over the back of the car. This extended from the top of the car to the track on both sides. Under the car was a V-shaped shield, which kept the wind from coming back. A white line on a board down from the platform to the track guided Murphy, and to this he glued his eyes at the start, never to raise them until H. B. Fullerton waved his cap across the line.

## FUNERAL OF GILLESPIE

(San Francisco Chronicle June 22) GILLESPIE.—In Honolulu, May 17, William Francis, beloved son of Ellen and the late Michael Gillespie, and brother of Mrs. M. F. Murphy, of Oregon City, Or., Mrs. Joseph McCoy, Joseph Gillespie and Lillie and Georgie Murray, a native of San Francisco, aged 24 years.

Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this day (Thursday) at 1:30 o'clock, from the parlors of J. C. O'Connor & Co., 767 Mission street; thence to Holy Cross Church, Eddy and Scott streets. For services at 2 o'clock interment Calvary Cemetery.

Gillespie was shot on the S S Australia by Wade and died in the Queen's hospital here.

## THE BEST TREATMENT FOR CHOLERA INFANTUM.

Our baby has been continually troubled with colic and cholera infantum since his birth, and all that we could do for him did not seem to give more than temporary relief, until we tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. Since giving that remedy he has not been troubled. We want to give you this testimonial as an evidence of our gratitude, not that you need it to advertise your meritorious remedy—G. M. LAW, Keokuk Iowa. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., wholesale agents for H. I. and all druggists and dealers.

The Pacific Coast Marine Record, of San Francisco, has suspended.

## TALKS OF DAVIS

Miss Ethel Vernon on Military Hospital Affairs.

### CONDAMNS A MAJOR-SURGEON

Declares That Lives Were Sacrificed — Willing to Furnish Evidence — Reply to Complaint.

VANCOUVER, B. C., June 19.—Miss Ethel Vernon, an Illinois training school Red Cross nurse, arrived from Honolulu by the steamship Warrimoo. She says 100 soldiers were sacrificed in the Honolulu Military Hospital.

"We were given sour milk and eggs so old that they nauseated the poor sufferers and made them vomit," said Miss Vernon today. "The water was brackish. In fact the mismanagement of Maj. Davis, of the First New York, was criminally negligent and a disgrace to the American nation. When complaints were made Maj. Davis would say, 'Oh, you can't expect to please hysterical sick men.'

"Complaints were forwarded to Washington, but were never heard of. Many more lives would have been sacrificed had not kind American women in our new colony, sometimes at great sacrifices, provided good water and pure food for the poor typhoid-stricken soldiers. I am ready to stand by what I say. There is no excuse for what went on in Honolulu. I am prepared to swear that the food on the transports was rank and unfit for consumption. I go from here to Chicago and hope to be called upon, in the interests of humanity, to give evidence as to Maj. Davis' shocking mismanagement. I can demonstrate on analysis of the cases of typhoid fever I helped to nurse that their condition was brought about by the sanitary conditions and awful food supplied on the transports.

"Until the present time I have been proud to own wherever I have been that I am an American girl, but now I am ashamed of my country for the way it permits incompetent agents to neglect its soldiers. The most horrible thought is that those in charge did not seem to care whether the poor soldier lads died or not. We were working constantly day and night with dozens of men raving of home, mother and sweethearts, and could give them nothing to eat but rotten food and nothing to moisten their parched lips. The water contained the very germs that were killing them."

Miss Vernon is well known in Honolulu. She was employed in the hospital at Independence Park for some time while Maj. Davis was in charge. She is the first of the many nurses and physicians who were there to break the seal of secrecy placed by the authorities. This is the first time that the fever has been attributed to impure water and it is scarcely believed that the statement concerning water supply is accurate.

Maj. Davis, it is said, is now in Europe. Within the past month a number of letters concerning the military hospital have been received here from friends and relatives of men who died there when the First New York was in such a serious condition.

## OTIS' REPORT.

No Sign of an End to the Fighting on Luzon.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Gen. Otis forwards the following:

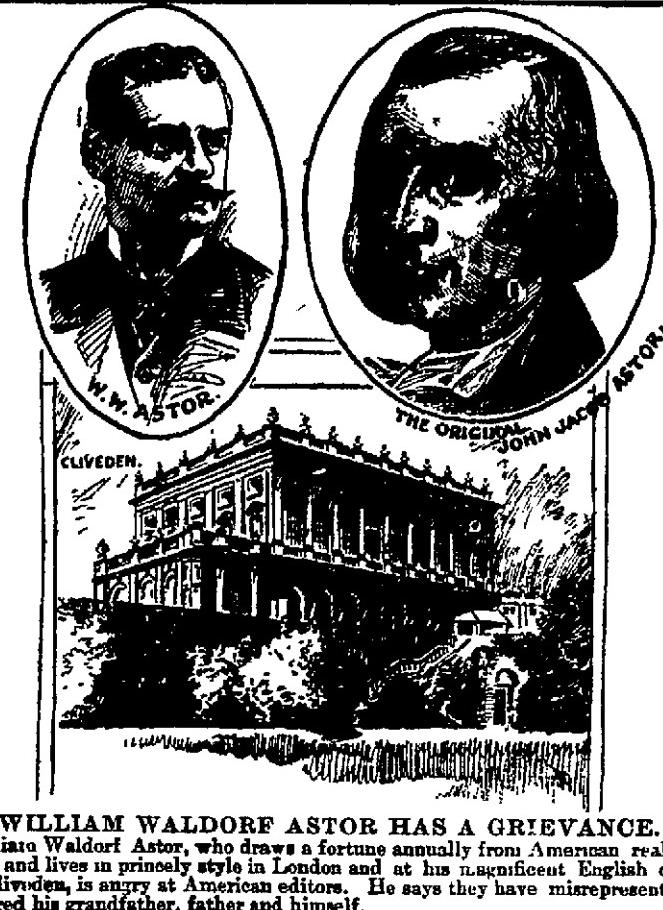
MANILA, June 20.—Adjutant General, Washington: Wheaton at Imus, Cavite province, with four guns, four battalions, Fourth and Fourteenth Infantry, Nevada troop of cavalry, sent battalion south on reconnaissance in the direction of Das Marinas yesterday morning, where the enemy were reported concentrating their scattered forces. The battalion encountered an enemy's force of 2000 marching to attack Imus, successfully impeding its progress. Wheaton with two guns and two battalions hurried forward, repulsed the enemy with heavy loss, the enemy leaving over 100 dead on the field; our loss five killed, twenty-three wounded. Wheaton re-enforced last night by a battalion of the Ninth Infantry, is driving the enemy beyond Das Marinas, which is now in his possession, casualties today not reported. Wheaton's qualities for bold and successful attack unsurpassed. OTIS'

INTERNAL RUSSIA

BERLIN, June 17.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the well-informed Kreuz Zeitung claims that an internal crisis in Russia is fast approaching, pointing out that the Russian labor trouble at Riga, the disturbances of the students and the famine in various provinces are symptoms of the coming of greater trouble. The paper adds that it has inside information enabling it to say that perfect demoralization prevails in the upper Government circles of Russia, owing to the influence of the Czar on one side and his mother on the other.

## PARIS

PARIS June 21.—The prolongation of the Cabinet crisis is becoming most serious. M. Dupuy and Lockroy both called on President Loubet and expressed their anxiety to be relieved of the responsibilities of office as soon



WILLIAM WALDORF ASTOR HAS A GRIEVANCE.  
William Waldorf Astor, who draws a fortune annually from American real estate holdings and lives in princely style in London and at his magnificent English country home, Cliveden, is angry at American editors. He says they have misrepresented and caricatured his grandfather, father and himself.

## TIME TABLE

## Wilder's Steamship Company

1899

## S. S. KINAU,

CLARKE, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu every Tuesday at 12 o'clock noon, touching at Lahaina, Maalaea Bay and Makena the same day; Makahuna, Kawairae and Laupahoehoe the following day, arriving at Hilo on Wednesday evening.

Returning, will sail from Hilo every Friday at 6 o'clock p.m., touching at Laupahoehoe, Makahuna, Kawaihae, Makana, Maalaea Bay and Lahaina, arriving at Honolulu Saturday night.

Will call at Pohoiki, Puna, on the second trip of each month, arriving there on the morning of the day of sailing from Hilo to Honolulu.

The popular route to the Volcano is via Hilo. A good carriage road the entire distance.

## S. S. CLAUDINE,

CAMERON, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu Tuesday at 5 p.m., touching at Kahului, Hana, Hamoa and Kipahulu, Maui. Returning, arrives at Honolulu Sunday mornings.

Will call at Nu'u, Kaupo, once a month.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers without notice and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignees must be at the Landings to receive their Freight; this Company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live Stock received only at owner's risk.

This Company will not be responsible for Money or Valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of Purser.

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of twenty-five per cent.

The Company will not be liable for loss of, nor injury to, nor delay in, the delivery of baggage or personal effects of the passenger beyond the amount of \$100.00, unless the value of the same be declared, at or before the issue of the ticket, and freight is paid thereon.

All employees of the Company are forbidden to receive freight without delivering a shipping receipt therefor in the form prescribed by the Company and which may be seen by shippers upon application to the purser of the Company's steamers.

Shippers are notified that if freight is shipped without such receipt, it will be solely at the risk of the shipper.

C. L. WRIGHT, President.  
S. B. ROSE, Secretary.  
CAPT. J. A. KING, Port Capt.

## RUBBER STAMPS

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE

G. F. WILCOX, President.  
E. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer.  
J. F. BACKFIELD, Vice President.  
T. MAY, Auditor.

## Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co.

POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

Artificial  
Fertilizers.

## ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND:

PACIFIC GUANO, PUTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,  
NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER  
SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist.

All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect.

For further particulars apply to

DR. W. AVERDAK Meeker.

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.

The best at the lowest price at HOPP'S.

## In Solid Mahogany

## Cabinets AND Whatnots.

## Chairs AND Tables.

## CHILD'S SWINGS.

## Just Received:

STAR-RETT'S

FINE TOOLS.

A Car-load of Garland Stoves,

FROM THE MICHIGAN STOVE CO.

—A FEW MORE—

Secretary Disc Plows.

Pacific Hardware Co.

—LIMITED.—

Fort and Merchant Streets,

King and Bethel Streets.

— NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE —

# Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

WEDNESDAY ..... JULY 5, 1899.

## POOR COLONIES.

The Hollanders have made a most remarkable experiment, with success, in dealing with the poor. There are four "poor" colonies in the kingdom, owning 5000 acres of land. Any citizen, by subscribing twenty dollars a year, has the right to send a poor family to one of the four colonies. The family is provided with a separate house, a sheep for milk, and is paid current wages. The children are taught various industries. After a workman has been in the colony for two years on probation, he is given nearly eight acres of land, and the right to vote. He is also allowed a small credit, and a cow. An inspector watches him, and gives him advice. He pays \$20 per year rental. The average expense to each member of the charitable societies who support these charities is only \$9.

In 1855 there were 1826 residents in these poor colonies. The colonists were satisfied. The most important feature of the colonies is that the children of these poor people are educated in the manual training schools. A tract of land containing 943 acres is devoted to forestry, and its uses, and the boys become trained foresters as well as horticulturists.

These four poor colonies have not yet been self-supporting, but the cost to each member of the several societies is extremely small. The gain to the community is great. It is the least expensive form of helping the poor, and the best, because it makes the poor better members of society.

The Hollanders find, as other people find, that the surest way to provide for the poor is to bring them in intelligent contact with the soil from which support is obtained in the surest way.

Experiments are being made in several places on the Mainland, which follow the Holland method. Some of them will succeed because they are managed by men who know how to succeed.

The social conditions of these Islands have not forced the general care of the poor upon the attention of the community. There are a number of cases of poverty which require attention, but we have no pauper class. The natives, however, whenever commercial depression comes, will quickly furnish such a class. Provision should now be made for them by the state. No plan will be adequate that does not contemplate placing the native on the soil, under wise supervision, and with the proper environment. There are philanthropic men here in abundance who are anxious enough to give the natives a religious training, but there are few who recognize the fact that only under suitable industrial conditions is a religious training of real value.

The late settlers in these Islands do not, and with some reasons for it, take any interest in the natives. Whenever the administration of public affairs passes into the hands of these later citizens, the care of the natives will resemble that given to the Indians, modified only by the influence of the white kamainas. But before the inevitable change is made, the Government should initiate, and if possible, complete a general scheme for the large and increasing class of the native poor.

## NORDAU AND THE JEWS.

Max Nordau writes that in every land of the civilized world there is today the "problem of the Jew." He searches for the reasons of the anti-Semitism of centuries, and sums them up in the proposition that it is a characteristic of man to be inimical to all who differ from him in essence and thought. The more decided the difference the more inimical the feeling.

Even where there is really only a slight difference in religious and political sentiment among the civilized races, bitter antecedents exist. Hatred of the Jews was not more virulent in America fifty years ago than the mutual hatred of the Whigs and Democrats in the rural districts.

Dr. Nordau, who is an excellent authority on the subject, declares that the Jew is not especially a trader. The world made up its mind centuries ago that he was a sharp trader, an avaricious money lender, and an unscrupulous creditor. It will not change its mind about him for a century to come, because it begins to look as if, even in American civilization, the Jew would be the survivor in the survival of the fittest, and in the process of surviving he will earn the hatred of his living enemies.

Dr. Nordau says:

"The Jew is commonly credited with an unusual faculty for trade. I think

this is a total misconception. His natural talent tends to politics. Whenever he is free to act in public affairs, he readily advances to the front rank of parliamentarians, statesmen and diplomats. . . . So long as they lived as an independent people in their own land, they were farmers, shepherds, warriors and priests. They despised commerce and envied not their seafaring neighbors the riches they thereby acquired. After the Dispersion the Jews were compelled to deny all their original instincts and adopt a nature foreign to them."

Dr. Nordau says that the sons of Jewish merchants who are wealthy, manifest a strong desire to abandon the vocation of their fathers, and take up with intellectual occupations which demand self-denial and give less material returns.

This is a new aspect of the Jewish character, and one which will not be quickly recognized by those who have accepted the belief that the Jews are born traders and financiers, with a singular aptitude for "skinning" mankind. It may, however, be a correct statement made with wide information on the subject.

It is one of the evidences of the superficiality and prejudice of popular judgments that the race that furnished Christ and His mother, and His Apostles, should be despised because the same race furnished his betrayer, while the Romans, who put Him to death, are held in veneration by all civilized peoples.

Dr. Charles F. Kent, professor of Biblical literature in Brown University, has recently published a "History of the Jewish People" during the Babylonian, Persian and Greek periods. His investigations confirm the conclusions of other scholars, that from the brains of these people came the best literature of the ancient times, and it also created the religious rites and ceremonies which now, with some slight modifications, furnish the rituals and institutions of the modern Christian churches.

The amusing side of this history of a remarkable people, is that "professing Christians" are in the habit of vilipering a race from which the great Founder came.

One of the romances of modern history is the rise of the Jews in commercial, literary and political importance at the end of the century.

## A SMALL CONTRIBUTION.

The American Bible Society states in a leaflet recently issued that it needs \$250,000 a year for the purpose of distributing Bibles, and that only \$36,536.63 was contributed last year by living people. This annual contribution of the 75,000,000 of living people in America hardly rises above the monthly net earnings of several Hawaiian sugar plantations.

There are about 24,000,000 of communicants belonging to the religious denominations of the United States. Of these 7,500,000 are Roman Catholics, who do not approve of the circulation of the Bible, excepting under priestly direction. There remains 16,500,000 of persons who do seriously believe in circulating it. The amount contributed last year is about a nickel for each communicant.

The insignificance of this amount is due to some adequate cause. It cannot be said that the people are less religious than they have been. To make that assertion is to declare that the religious movement is going backward.

To say so, is to declare rank atheism, because there never has been, and cannot be, a backward movement, although some miserable worms of the dust may think so.

It is said by some that the absence of the reading of the Bible in the public schools has lessened its importance. This again, is virtually to say that education tends to shelve it in the minds of children.

The explanation which gives the most satisfaction is, that the means of the people, even the poorest, are now quite sufficient to purchase it, without the least sacrifice.

The general feeling existing and growing that there is no everlasting punishment, covering anguish, torture and fire, no doubt has taken the fear out of many souls who have regarded the reading of the Bible as a sort of security against being subjected to such unpleasant proceedings hereafter. Aside from this, the business demands, the pushing of industrial enterprises, the increasing number of dinners, lunches and picnics, leaves little time for the reading of the Book.

In the early days of the Kohala sugar plantation, the native laborers were required to attend daily prayers and Bible reading at the house of the manager, and, on one occasion, the board of directors considered the matter of discharging several natives who neglected to be present.

For many reasons, therefore, the circulation of the Bible is not regarded as a charitable necessity, and the practice of contributing large sums to promote its circulation has fallen away.

## FUNERAL RITES.

To us, the old kamainas born in these valleys and on the margin of this great tranquil sea, the burials of the chiefs were in earlier days, pageants that had no rivals in splendor upon the earth, for we knew nothing beyond. The wailing for the dead Kings filled the still night air with voices of anguish and impassioned woe. It died away as the winds die, and broke out again in some remote spot with the fury of a fire on the prairie, and swept from Palama across the village to Waikiki, where the coconuts, the royal kahili of the forts bent their plumed heads, as if the royal corpse lay at their feet. The mele were chanted in a low monotonous note, and to us, the ancient gods who lived in the valleys and mountain tops, seemed to steal through the weird lights cast by the kukui torches, and placed their ears close to the lips of those who sang almost forbidden words of superstitious worship. Old women who had knocked out their front teeth because of their grief at the death of Kamehameha and Kahinamanu, survived to cry "auwe!" on the bodies of the later Kamehamehas.

Their sorrow could not "swell with silence in the tortured soul," but it sealed its lamentation with the disfigurement of the body. Civilization, unnaturalized and weak, held up in its fingers a screen before the orgies and debaucheries permitted by the traditions. The Royal line failed, and with it passed away the devotion and reverence of the retainers. The ceremonial traditions were revived by the Royal rulers who held office, not by Divine right, but through the ballot box. The door of the mausoleum will open once more to receive the last of the Monarchs. After that, the kamainas and their descendants will see no more of those courtly forms which have been before them for two generations.

## THE FOURTH ONCE MORE.

The Fourth of July, 1899, finds the American people in a very prosperous condition financially, and in a sober condition politically. Although experience has taught us that in the "fat" year it is well to provide for the "lean," we are too young as a nation to be prudent, and every enterprising man is speculating for all he is worth in every article, or project, by which he can quickly retire with a fortune, and allow some one else to do the labor of earning money by the sweat of the brow. At the same time, no one forgets that he is an American, and that on this day he must, like the good Chinese, worship at the tomb of his ancestors. He must recall, today, that these ancestors established the first secular government of the world. They created, "a Church without a Bishop—a State without a King." They struck the sword from the hand of the church and made the state the protector of religious freedom. Upon the bedrock of equal and mutual rights they built better than they knew.

Although today the American nation is suppressing insurrection in the Philippines, and it is charged that it is violating the sentiments of "the grandest, the bravest, the profoundest political document ever signed by the representatives of the people," it still refuses to impair the rights proclaimed in the Declaration of Independence.

It is the lesson of a century that only those should try to govern themselves who are fit to govern themselves; that novel and serious obligations are now upon all races, whether civilized or savage, to maintain order in the interests of the world's prosperity.

No people will recognize more quickly than the Americans the right of self-rule, provided there is capacity for self-rule. Anarchy and revolution founded on ignorance are abhorrent to the civilized mind. It is said that in claiming the right to rule over the Filipinos, the Americans are on dangerous ground; that the principles of the Declaration are violated. America is on dangerous ground. She confesses it. But her forces are laying the bridge from misrule to self-rule, and it is the law of political evolution that the trestles should stand on dangerous ground. The Declaration of Independence itself was made in violation of the rights of a large minority, almost one-half of the colonists, who did not assent to it. It was the movement of the intelligent and thoughtful against their own fellow-citizens who were ignorant, and conservative.

There is yet much to be written about the evolution of this little community, which is a singular composite of mixed races. The data for a correct psychological history of the natives is wanting, that which reveals the precise effect of stamping upon their polychromatic ideas the idea of one Supreme Being. When a native convert to Christianity closed the blessing at his repast with the words, "In the name of Jehovah, Ka-ne, Ku and Lono, amen," there is at once revealed the obscure processes of his mind, and it suggests that a long intellectual regeneration was as much needed as a spiritual, and that

not aware of the correct situation regarding the operation of these rules.

The President has been, and is, a civil-service reformer. He steadfastly advocated reforms while he was a member of Congress, and at a time when the public did not support such measures.

When he came into office, after Cleveland's sweeping order bringing nearly all offices under civil service rules, he was embarrassed by it, because it maintained in office many undesirable persons, and, to a large extent, retained Democrats in office. There appeared to be unfairness in this proceeding. Whether the President has given way to the demands of the politicians, or has modified Mr. Cleveland's order, because it ought to be modified, does not yet clearly appear. As the President is a good man, and an acknowledged reformer, it is safe to assume that he is satisfied that there appeared to be unfairness in his recent order. To assume that his recent order is really a retrograde act, may do him injustice. Those who disagree with him say that he is under the pressure of bad men. It cannot be true. He has shown great force and nerve in dealing with public questions, when in the embarrassing position of being the responsible agent of a great democracy.

The people, judging from the rapid extension of civil-service reforms, are entirely committed to it, and the President quickly responds to the voice of the people, if it is clear and well considered. What certainly appears to be a backward movement on his part, may, after due consideration, be a wise measure, in view of all the circumstances.

## "THE MAKING OF HAWAII."

"The Making of Hawaii," by Professor William Fremont Blackman, of Yale College, and published by The Macmillan Co., is the first attempt that has been made to apply the scientific method to Hawaiian history, and make a connected story of its evolution.

Previous histories, or stories, written by Bingham, Dibble, Jarvis, Alexander, and others record events, without any special attempt to work out the philosophy of the native history. Bingham's history was written from the standpoint of Calvinism, which regarded the natives as heathen, who were on the eve of everlasting punishment, without recommendations to mercy, unless they were "converted." Jarvis impartially recorded events until the year 1842, and Alexander followed some years later with an impartial, clear and brief history, which was specially prepared for the schools, and does not discuss the principles involved in the evolution, as the author was under the restraint of the Monarchs in the preparation of his work.

Professor Alexander is especially fitted to take account of stock of Hawaiian history, and strike a correct balance, now that one long chapter in that history is closed. But that has happened here, which has happened on the Mainland. While Professor Bryce, an Englishman, has published the best and most philosophical treatise on American commonwealths, so Professor Blackman has now published the best, the most searching and reliable commentary on the growth of the Hawaiian community. It is the work of a careful and impartial student, who has made himself familiar with all of the stories about these Islands, without being influenced by any of the business, political, or family interests. He has done what no one here, however well qualified for the work, could do, taken an entirely independent stand. For so many of the actors in Hawaiian history are still alive, any person living here who would publicly criticize their acts would find it better not to have been born.

Professor Blackman has never visited these Islands, and relies entirely on the data furnished to him by books and correspondence. It is a comment on the value of a thorough training in scholarship, in the scientific method, that he has traced out so clearly the evolution of this little mid-ocean community from the early days, without having seen the people whose history he reviews, while a number of apparently intelligent persons have given these Islands and their inhabitants a personal examination, and have ended in publishing a lot of descriptive trash. His book is also admirable in this respect, that it is not an attempt to prove some theory of evolution, but is a statement of connected facts, and their relations to each other.

There is yet much to be written about the evolution of this little community, which is a singular composite of mixed races. The data for a correct psychological history of the natives is wanting, that which reveals the precise effect of stamping upon their polychromatic ideas the idea of one Supreme Being. When a native convert to Christianity closed the blessing at his repast with the words, "In the name of Jehovah, Ka-ne, Ku and Lono, amen," there is at once revealed the obscure processes of his mind, and it suggests that a long intellectual regeneration was as much needed as a spiritual, and that

the graduates of Yale University residing in these Islands, and numbering nearly thirty, have excellent reasons for congratulating Professor Blackman for his valuable studies in Hawaiian history.

One of the officers of the bark McNear slipped and fell into the sea Saturday evening. He was rescued by his shipmates, after having had a narrow escape.

## Could Not Sleep.

## A STREET SHOW.

Suffered With Dyspepsia and Unable to Do Her Work—Completely Cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"I suffered with dyspepsia and could not do any kind of housework. I was very nervous and could not sleep. I heard so much about Hood's Sarsaparilla that I bought a bottle. I found it gave me relief and I bought six bottles. When I had taken them I was cured. I can now do my housework and can sleep well at night." MARIE HAMPE, 1730 Prospect Avenue, Helena, Montana.

"I have found Hood's Sarsaparilla excellent for building up and strengthening the system when it is in a run-down or exhausted condition." MRS. SARAH M. SNOW, Red Lodge, Montana.

If you have decided to take Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to buy another. Get Hood's and only Hood's.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**

Is the Best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. \$1. six for \$4.

**Hood's Pills** act harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla. 25¢

both regenerations were of slow growth, and immediate results could not be expected. Professor Blackman mentions several incidents bearing on this growth.

Shortly after 9 o'clock Grand Marshal W. G. Ashley, mounted upon a fiery charger, gave the signal to start. The police, marching in good order, preceded by Capt. W. C. Wilder, Jr., cleared the way.

Concordia band.

Close after them came the Sixth Artillery, representing the best fighting machine in the world today, the American Regular. They were led by Lieut. Col. S. M. Mills and received many plaudits for their soldierly bearing.

Government band.

The N. G. H., with full battalions, did not suffer by comparison with the other body of soldiers. Col. J. W. Jones was in command of the regiment.

Marshal Brown and Deputy Marshal Chillingworth and Lieut. E. D. Keniske led the second division.

They were followed by a corps of bicyclists, some of which were prettily decorated side by side and surmounted by a smaller wheel, astride of which was a young cyclist, represented Bailey's Cyclery, and was heartily applauded. Two young ladies rode prettily decorated wheels upon which were fastened parrotts of red, white and blue.

The mounted police and Mounted Reserves loomed up in good shape. They were followed by the Fire Commissioners and Chief Hunt in decorated carriages.

The Honolulu Fire Department excelled itself in the matter of decorations. From the steps of the wagons and engines to the horses' bits was a mass of tastefully arranged hunting and flags. No one would recognize in those creations of beauty the grim fire-fighting engines.

The two official floats were next in line. One represented the ship state, with Miss Jennie Murray as Columbia. The young lady looked regal in her robes of state, and was rewarded with hearty applause. The other official float was decorated with flags, surmounted by a large canopy. This one represented Hawaii, the "Pearl of the Pacific."

Of the unofficial floats that of the Orpheum was the greatest favorite. Mounted upon a big load of hay the talented, garbed as typical "hayseeds," discoursed popular airs from their instruments in a heart-rending manner. Honolulu's favorite, "Jim" Post, handled the ribbons as well as any farmer could. G. J. Boisse was leader of the baled hay band.

The other unofficial float which attracted most attention was a Chinese wash house, in which Henry Vierra, Toyo Jackson and other lights represented the heathen laundrymen. It was a first class take-off and merited the hearty laughter and applause it received.

After passing over the line of march the procession was reviewed from the stand erected at the makai entrance of the Executive grounds and was then dismissed.

## THE PRIZES.

## BICYCLES.

Best—Lena Flint.

Second—Mrs. Greenig.

Third—Miss Manoa.

Fourth—Master Gorman.

Tandem—Chapman and lady (Hall & Son).



**A TRADE REVIEW**

**Conditions Here as Reported by the Local Agency.**

**COLLECTIONS ARE STILL LIGHT**

**End of Quarter—Comment on the Flurry in Stocks—Immigration—Building—Realty.**

**COMMERCIAL**  
This being the end of the quarter, business for the past two weeks is reported to have fallen off in some lines.

Collections are reported light.

Business in shoe and furniture lines is reported fair.

There has been a brisk trade in the sewing machine business locally; over three dozen machines were placed by one firm during the past two weeks.

Commercial rating inquiries from abroad are frequent.

The Home Bakery, incorporated, on Fort street, is capitalized at \$8,000.

Building material remains firm.

In a few instances only is the volume of trade complained of.

Assessable stock is very weak. During the past three days occurred one of those slaughters of the innocents around the exchange, which were predicted and looked for as a follower of all booms. For weeks there have been direful predictions to the effect that the end of stock speculation would come with a crash. All sorts of reasons as to what caused the fall in stocks are afoot.

Gentlemen supposed to be on the inside of stock conditions, have either been silent with an expression of plaintive sadness, or have freely admitted their conviction of the truth, that there is too much assessable stock in the hands of speculators.

**PRODUCE QUOTATIONS**

Lime, \$1.50.  
Cement, \$5.00.  
N. W. lumber per M., \$22.50.  
T. G. lumber per M., \$30.  
Shingles per M., \$2.50.  
Brick per M., \$13.  
Cat Nails, kegs, \$3.50.  
Wire Nails, kegs, \$3.75.  
Sugar, steady at 4%.  
Rice, \$6.50.

**IMMIGRATION.**

Arrivals. Departures.  
White ..... 224 190  
Portuguese ..... 23  
Hawaiians ..... 2  
Japanese ..... 578 225  
Chinese ..... 99 84  
Total ..... 914 524

**BUILDING PERMITS.**

Chu Quin, 2-story dwelling, Lane manka Beretania street, \$800.

Wing Wo Lung Co., 2-story dwelling, rear Chinese Soc. Bldg., \$800.

Mrs. W. E. Roe, 1-story dwelling, Waikiki road, \$700.

Mark, 2-story dwelling, Waikiki of Manzana, between Pauahi and Beretania streets, \$900.

Yee Sing Tai, 1-story dwelling, Kewalo, corner Clayton street and Hulse avenue, \$700.

H. Myre, 1-story dwelling, rear Punchbowl slope reservoir, \$700.

Chin Lum, 1-story dwelling, makai side Vineyard street, between Emma and Miller, \$800.

Chin Lum, 2-story dwelling, makai side Hotel street, about 60 feet Cor. Kekaulike, \$900.

Yee Sing Tai, 2-story dwelling, makai side School, head of Fort street, \$800.

W. H. Johnson, 2-story dwelling, Waikiki side Punchbowl, \$1200.

Lee Chu, 2-story building, corner King and Lele (Rawlin's premises), \$300.

C. B. Cooper, 1-story office, Waikiki side Alaken street, \$800.

**REAL ESTATE.**

Suburban property remains firm. The market remains firm, no marked change since our last report.

Lease holds were in good demand during past fortnight.

Mortgage indebtedness has decreased since our last report \$17,725.90.

Recorded instruments have been as follows:

Number	Amount
Deeds	129 \$267,932.05
Mortgages	47 94,600.00
Leases	63
Releases	31 112,225.90
Chattel Mortgages	7 9,573.00
Bills of Sale	11 20,441.00
Power of attorney	11
Agreements	12

Mortgages at 6 per cent \$ 13,000.00  
Mortgages at 7 per cent 10,500.00  
Mortgages at 7½ per cent 3,000.00  
Mortgages at 8 per cent 32,600.00  
Mortgages at 9 per cent 11,400.00  
Mortgages at 10 per cent 8,700.00  
Mortgages at 12 per cent 6,243.00  
Mortgages recorded no per cent noted 9,007.00

\$ 64,600.00

**PATENTS**

No. 157 Issued to D. C. Henry June 26, 1899 for "Improvement in Wooden Pipes."

No. 158 Issued to Juan Carter, June 26, 1899, for "Improvement in process for dispensing with the use of Phenophthalein in the manufacture of Matches of all kinds."

**DIVIDENDS**

People's Co. 1 per cent monthly  
Hawaiian Sugar Co. 2½ per cent monthly  
Hauki Plantation Co. 5 per cent monthly Pioneer Sugar Mill Co. 5 per cent monthly Hauki Sugar Co. 2 per cent monthly Pala Sugar Co. 2 per cent monthly Waimea Sugar Co. 1½ per cent monthly Ooakai Sugar Co. 1 per cent monthly Maile Sugar Co. 2 per cent monthly.

Honokaa Sugar Co., 1½ per cent monthly; Honomu Sugar Co., 5 per cent on old and 2 per cent on new capitalization; Hawaiian Agricultural Co., 2½ per cent monthly; Hutchinson Plantation, 25 cents per share; Hawaiian Sugar Co., 2½ per cent monthly.

**NEW FIRMS.**

K. Oda, Walmea, Kauai; Hang Fong, 210 W. King street; Foo Kee Co., Heeia, Koolauapoko; Sing Kee & Co., Waiawa, Koloa; Soule & Steven, Waiuanue street, Hilo; Nagao Masaki, Puueo, Hilo; Chong Kee, Waipahu, Ewa, Moi Kee, King, near River streets, D. W. Kellikamoku, Walkelo, Ewa; Hawaiian Fertilizer Co., Ltd., Queen street; Wong Poy, corner Nuuanu and Beretania streets; The J. J. Egan, Ltd., 514 Fort street; J. C. Grillo, corner Punchbowl and Luso road; E. Hoshino, 311 Nuuanu street.

**CORPORATIONS.**

City Mill Co., Ltd.; Hawaiian Dry Goods Association, Ltd.; Kohala and Hilo Railway Co.

(The above, dated July 1, is the semi-monthly report from Q. H. Berry's Hawaiian Mercantile Agency.)

**SUGAR MARKET.**

Centrifugals Advance and Beet Off Fall

June 22, 1899.

Messrs. Castle & Cooke, Ltd. Advices per Zealandia.

Centrifugals—When the Doric sailed the basis for these was 42-32 cents, but on the 19th the price dropped to 4%, but only remained there two days, advancing again yesterday to 4.66 cents, which was the closing basis last night. Following are the sales reported:

C. P.
June 17th ..... \$152 \$117
June 19th ..... 151% 117½
June 20th ..... 158 117
June 21st ..... 151% 117

**Maui Notes.**

(Special Correspondence.)

MAUI, July 1.—The "Glorious Fourth" on Maui will be celebrated in the usual manner in Wailuku and Makawao districts. In the former district all interest will be centered on the races to be held in Spreckels' Park, Kahului, under the auspices of the Maui Racing Association, and in the latter district many residents will attend a basket picnic at Grove Ranch. The races to be given at Kahului will prove more attractive than in several years past, so it is reported.

Sunday, June 25th, a Sabbath school convention was held in the Keokea native church. The Keokea school under direction of D. Kapahokimohewa took the first prize in singing.

The officers of the Sheridan are: Captain, Higgins; chief officer, V. Pierce; second officer, Hillman; third officer, Randall; chief engineer, R. S. Paul; first assistant engineer, Dill; second assistant engineer, Allen; third assistant engineer, Bunker. She carries a crew of 130 men. The Sheridan is to leave Wednesday

**"ON TO MANILA"****Transport Sheridan With Troops for Gen. Otis.**

1776 Uniformed Men Aboard—in Naval Row—The Officers—to Have Quick Dispatch.

The United States transport Sheridan, sister ship to the Grant and Sherman, steamed through the channel yesterday morning and anchored in naval row, near Sumner's Island. She is from San Francisco, with 1776 officers and soldiers aboard, including 1300 recruits and casuals, two troops of the Fourth United States Cavalry, two companies of the Fourteenth Infantry, a detachment of the Twenty-fourth Infantry, and forty-one men of the Signal Corps. Col. Doggett is senior officer in command of the recruits, of young men.

Gen. S. M. B. Young is a passenger on board on his way to report to Gen. Otis at Manila. Gen. Young has seen service in the Cuban campaign, and is well known on the Pacific coast. He is accompanied by his aides, Lieut. Smedburg and Lieut. Howard.

Col. Guy Howard is on board to administer the post of United States Quartermaster at Manila, to which he was recently assigned. He is accompanied by his clerks, Mr. Stedman, Mr. Garratt and Mr. Shirk. In all there are about ten civilians on the Sheridan for United States Government offices at Manila. There is a good band on board. One of the officers on board is a cousin of Secretary of War Alger.

Capt. T. R. Rivers is in command of the troops of the Fourth Cavalry on board. Lieut. Royden is Adjutant. Lieut. J. A. Morris is in charge of the detachment of the Twenty-fourth Regiment. Lieut. E. O. Surratt is ordnance officer in charge of the Signal Corps, and will return with the Sheridan to San Francisco. Capts. Ellridge and Yateman command the two companies of the Fourteenth Infantry.

Maj. Swinton, U. S. A., is a well-known infantry officer on the Sheridan.

The Sheridan sailed from San Francisco last Saturday week, and has had a pleasant voyage all the way.

The officers of the Sheridan are: Captain, Higgins; chief officer, V. Pierce; second officer, Hillman; third officer, Randall; chief engineer, R. S. Paul; first assistant engineer, Dill; second assistant engineer, Allen; third assistant engineer, Bunker. She carries a crew of 130 men. The Sheridan is to leave Wednesday

**Transports and Troops.**

The transport Sherman arrived at Manila in good shape on the 19th of June. The transport Senator was to leave a few days later with the Pennsylvanians on board. The Indiana sailed on the 20th with 500 discharged and sick soldiers. The Utah Artillery was to accompany the Nebraska troops to Manila. It is probable that the Oregon regiment is home by this time.

Miss Walker, of Honolulu, is the guest of Mrs. R. von Tempsky, of Kula.

Mrs. W. O. Atken, of Hamakuapoko, gave a "pink luncheon" to a number of ladies, June 27th.

The ladies' Thursday Club met at Mrs. W. S. Nicoll's, Hamakuapoko, June 29th.

Miss Zeigler, of Oahu, is visiting her sister in Wailuku.

Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Damon and children are to pass July and August in Wailuku, Makai.

Mr. Eckels will manage the new Kihei general store.

Weather—A few light showers

**Island Coffee.**

Otis, McAlister & Co., coffee factors, say under date of San Francisco, June 15:

Hawaiian—There has been a fair amount of business transacted during the past month, but prices continue to decline. Prime coffees which could have been sold at 16c two months ago are now worth about 14c, and fancy coffees have also declined proportionately, current qualities however are slightly better demand than other grades and do not show the same reduction in value.

**Sales**

70 bags Fancy Washed	115 c
58 bags Prime Washed	14 @ 15½c
265 bags Good Current	13 @ 13½c
53 bags Inferior	7½ @ 10½c

Stocks in first hands today 1100 bags

**Sugar Stocks Abroad**

San Francisco, June 21:

Pauahau Plantation—Sales at \$40.

Hana Plantation—Sales at \$17.75.

Hawaiian Commercial—Asked, \$10.

Hutchinson Plantation Bid, \$32.75.

asked, \$3

Kilihea Plantation Bid \$20 asked \$20

Onomea Plantation Bid \$40.25 asked \$40.50

**KITCHENER AND RHODES**

OXFORD, England, June 21.—The honorary degree of Doctor of Civil Law was conferred today upon Gen. Lord Kitchener of Khartoum, Cecil Rhodes, the Earl of Ellesmere and others.

The greatest interest is taken in the event, owing to the opposition of a number of deans to conferring a degree upon Mr. Rhodes because of his connection with the Boer war and British Transvaal.

I have used Chemist's soap and Remedies in my firm for five years and always with good results. I am M. W. B. Cooper, of El Rio, San Joaquin, California. To find out more about me, go to Peper, Smith & Co., Ltd., Wholesale Agents for U. S. and all foreign countries and dealers.

"Bull" Eggs will be in San Francisco from Klonkide this month. He may make a run down to Honolulu

and sell eggs and delicacies.

Price furnished on application.

WALTER C. WEEDON,

Eastlawn, Punaehou, Honolulu, HI.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.

2082-41T

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## A Y.M.C.A. PAPER

Review Notes Convention  
Welcome to Hawaii.

Mr. Weedon Made a Vice President  
Rear-Admiral Philip as Presid-  
ing Officer.

The Y. M. C. A. Review is out and contains an account of the International convention at Grand Rapids, Michigan. The following is taken from the account:

On calling the Convention to order at the evening session, President Shuey announced that another delegation had arrived since the afternoon, and suggested that Walter C. Weedon of Honolulu be made one of the Vice-Presidents of the Convention. The suggestion was received with acclaim. After a few appropriate words the president turned the meeting over to the presiding officer of the evening, Rear Admiral John W. Philip. When the gallant commander of the Texas arose to his feet he was overwhelmed with the reception which he received. As a presiding officer the Admiral proved himself a great success. In accepting the honor Admiral Philip said:

"I am always ready to command a ship filled with sailors, but to preside over such a noted body as this is beyond my powers. My instructions tonight are to do things and say little, and as a loyal sailor I can but obey orders. I shall therefore proceed to action, leaving to others who are brave enough to face such a crowd the privilege of addressing you. My presence gives better expression than any words could do of my sympathy and interest in this work. For my heart is full of sympathy for the movement, and I will be more than glad to aid it in any way possible. The purpose of this worthy effort is to bring to one and all a knowledge of the Great Master. Such a body of men as this inspire one to a higher sense of duty and higher modes of living. It may seem strange that officers of the army and navy who stand for war rather than peace should be found acceptable for positions of trust and honor in such a gathering as this. Perhaps it is because the best method of maintaining peace is by keeping prepared for war. Our country is the greatest and best in all the world (applause) since the old Liberty bell rang in our God-given principles of liberty and freedom a century ago. This association is engaged in the noble purpose of bringing men to a better knowledge of God and of His benign purposes."

## To College Men.

ITHACA, N.Y., June 20.—Governor Roosevelt today attended the class exercises of the class of '99 in Cornell Armory. The students received him with cheers. In his address to the graduates the Governor referred to statements recently made by several men who had amassed great fortunes, to the effect that collegiate education is useless in the world of today. He attacked their position vehemently, and said: "Our country could better afford to lose all the men who have amassed millions than to lose one-half of its college-bred men. We can get along without men of enormous wealth, but not without men of brains."

Governor Roosevelt then discussed the desirability of college-bred men making themselves active in the political world. He criticised the position that because politics are corrupt good men should shun them, holding that the very fact that dishonesty and corruption exist should be an incentive to good men actively to participate and remove the evils.

Speaking directly to the graduating class, the Governor said they were no better than the masses who had not had their advantages except in so far as they utilized their great advantages and proved themselves so. Collegiate education did not make them too cultured and refined for the active work of life; if it did, it would be a curse rather than a blessing.

"Above all," said the Governor, "do not become of the class of so-called highly educated and cultured, who sneer at American institutions and American customs. If you recognize a fault come forward and expose it and strive to remedy it. Do not become of the class who lose faith in the ability of Americans to govern either themselves or their islands."

## "Bob" Rodgers Dead.

News has been received here of the death of Robert B. Rodgers, who was Chief of Police in Seattle for three terms, and one of the best-known police officers on the Mainland. The funeral was held at San Francisco where Rodgers was born, and where his father was a prominent man. Captain Rodgers' widow is a sister of Mrs. James F. Post (May Ashley), of this city. It had been the purpose of Captain Rodgers for some time to make a business trip to Hawaii. He was a man of means and intended to make investments here.

## Accident on the Sheridan.

Two boiler-makers, Thomas Gorman and Jerry Conner, had a narrow escape on the 20th of June from being roasted alive on the transport Sheridan. A painter working above them

slipped and spilled a bucket of paraffine over the two boiler-makers. In the confusion Gorman knocked over a lighted candle. In an instant the men were enveloped in flames. Both were badly burned, and Gorman will be disfigured for life.

## Another Wyoming Man.

Attorney Chester A. Bradley, who still retains his residence at Casper, Wyo., a center of wool growing, oil production and mining, is a passenger by the transport Zealandia. Mr. Bradley goes to Manila to take an important post in the customs service and, if he is satisfied with the surroundings will make an indefinite stay on Luzon. The official who is to take a civil position under Gen. Otis is a gentleman of high standing at the bar of his State and has long been prominent in the Republican party organization of Wyoming. Mr. Bradley speaks in the highest terms of the officers and men on the transport and like the other public men of Wyoming who have been here, is quite enamored of Honolulu.

## TESTIS PATIENCE.

The Most Patient People Must Show Annoyance at Times.

Nothing spoils a good disposition quicker.

Nothing taxes a man's patience like an itchiness of the skin. Itching piles most drive you crazy. All day it makes you miserable.

All night it keeps you awake. Itch! Itch! Itch! with no relief.

Just the same with eczema. Can hardly keep from scratching it. You would do so but you know it makes it worse.

Such miseries are daily decreasing. People are learning they can be cured.

Learning the merit of Doan's Ointment.

Plenty of proof that Doan's Ointment will cure eczema or any itchiness of the skin.

Read the testimony of a St. Albans, U.S. citizen.

Mr. DeForest D. Judd, of Georgia says: "You can put down my name as one who is a firm believer in Doan's Ointment in cases of itching hemorrhoids. I have suffered from that for twenty years and during this time I doctored and used nearly all the salves and ointments I ever heard of but could not get any permanent relief. In the winter of 1896 I was so bad that I could hardly do my work, and lost many hours sleep on account of it. It was at this time that I saw Doan's Ointment advertised and got a box. The application relieved me. It never entered my mind that I could get cured entirely, but I did not then know the virtues of Doan's Ointment. It is the best thing I have ever used and I will speak well of Doan's Ointment."

Doan's Ointment for sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Mailed by the Hollister Drug Co., Ltd., agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Remember the name Doan's and take no substitute.

## TROUBLE IN INDIA.

Natives are Looting, Rioting, Burning and Slaughtering.

LONDON, June 21.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Simla says: Over fifty small villages have been looted and burned by rioters in the Timmerville district. At one town more than 100 murders were committed. The victims in many cases were literally hacked to pieces and then thrown into the flames of their burning homes.

BOMBAY, June 20.—The riots in Southern India have spread to Travancore, where the police have been severely beaten and forced to retire. The rioters have seized a number of guns and a quantity of ammunition.

They are cutting off the ears of their opponents in order to obtain their earnings more expeditiously. About 450 houses have been burned at Sambodagaram. Troops are now patrolling the districts disturbed.

## Merchandise Cargo.

The schooner Transit cleared at San Francisco June 21st for Honolulu with a general merchandise cargo. Among the principal shipments were the following: 100 bales dry goods, 5 cs dry goods, 300 sks middlings, 4 cs boots and shoes, 1500 lbs peats, 321 cs canned goods, 1460 lbs butter, 170 lbs chocolate, 100 tons fertilizer, 2800 lbs lard, 400 bales hay, 63 pkgs machinery, 48 tons bone meal, 356 cs and 50 bbls salmon, 60 cs meals, 1200 lbs seed, 34 cs corn, 12 pkgs sewing machines, 24 cs soap, 4 cs arms and ammunition, 12,500 lbs cracked corn, 106 pkgs oils and paints, 2 bds leather, 13,128 lbs flour, 144 cs wheat, 750 lbs dried fruit, 108 cs hardware, 250 bbls cement, 7 bds paper, 404 lbs hams and bacon.

The schooner John G. North cleared at San Francisco June 21st for Honolulu with an assorted merchandise cargo.

Among the leading exports were the following: 375 bbls flour, 76,717 lbs bread, 32 cs cans and provisions, 20,320 lbs cracked corn, 572 lbs hams and bacon, 2 rolls leather, 45 tons fertilizer, 625 sks bran, 100 cs soap, 1713 lbs barley, 50 bales bay, 1800 lbs lead, 7 bales salt, 250 sks middlings, 1225 lbs beans, 200 lbs codfish, 36 bbls salmon, 375 cs coal oil, 10 pds lumber, 52 lbs and 6 cs cheese, 500 lbs lard, 260 bbls lime, 89 pkgs paints and oils, 10 bales paper, 1220 lbs coke, 30 pkgs hardware, 8 bales dry goods, 10 pkgs fresh fruit, 3 pkgs electrical goods.

## Sugar Stocks Abroad.

San Francisco, June 22  
H. C.—Sales \$103,50  
Oahu—Sales, \$40,25  
Hutchinson—Sales, \$32,874  
Pauhau—Sales, \$40,124  
Hana—\$17,874 bid. \$17,75 asked  
Kilauea—\$30,75 asked.

## MEN OF THE 24th

Battalion of Famous Regi-  
ment In Transi.

They Made a Record in Cuba—Saved  
the 1st New York—Met Fever  
in Camp—Behavior.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

On the streets last night were dark skinned soldiers of the Twenty-fourth Infantry, a battalion of which, consisting of Companies C, E, G and I, arrived in the early morning on the United States army transport Zealandia from San Francisco en route to Manila. These colored men paraded the streets in quiet squads. They gathered at the corners and crowded no one. No yelling. No drunkenness. Some of them attended the cake walk at the Orpheum and were most orderly.

The Twenty-fourth Regiment took a prominent part in the Cuban campaign and gained a reputation for unflinching bravery that will never be forgotten by the American people. They were at San Juan hill July 3 and marched past and saved the New York regiment that "funked." They also volunteered when the yellow fever was at its height to nurse in the hospital at Sitboney, most of them being immune.

Besides the battalion of the Twenty-fourth there are on the Zealandia 161 white recruits and casualties for the army of the Philippines.

The officers on board the Zealandia are Maj. J. Milton Thompson, senior major commanding.

Company C—Capt. W. R. Dashell.

Company E—First Lieut. C. L. Miller, quartermaster of ships and battalion; Second-Lieut. Stanley Howland.

Company G—First Lieut. H. B. Nelson, Second Lieut. F. W. Van Duyne.

Company I—Capt. J. E. Brett, Second Lieut. C. Hay.

Acting Assistant Surgeons Heller and Zanner are the doctors aboard.

Civilians are Commissary Clerk Sittig, Customs Official Bradley and civilian clerk Dr. Chaney.

The troops came ashore immediately on the arrival of the Zealandia and drilled in Union Square. General shore leave was granted in the afternoon.

Cooling is going on as rapidly as possible and an endeavor will be made to have the Zealandia despatched tomorrow morning. Capt. Dowdell still commands the transport and her officers are all the same as on her last voyage here.

## A NEW ARTIST.

Portrait of Chas. M. Cooke By Banko, the Japanese.

A portrait in oil of Charles M. Cooke, president of the Bank of Hawaii, and one of the best known of Hawaii's citizens, may be seen at the studio of J. J. Williams, the pioneer photographer, located on Fort street. The portrait has been viewed by a number of the intimate friends of Mr. Cooke, and by several persons interested in art. It is a faithful likeness and of most artistic execution and finish. It shows good drawing, good painting and good coloring. By some it is pronounced better than any portrait ever done here. It is certainly far and away superior to most of the work of the class that has been put forth here by visiting artists from time to time. The author is the Japanese, Banko, a new arrival, who has located here permanently. He is of the Orient by birth only. Banko was educated in the United States. Like Benjamin West, he was an artist from childhood. For place of training he selected the Pacific Coast, and was a student of the best schools and foremost masters for seven years. He holds the coveted gold medal award of the San Francisco school, which gives him equal rank with the many distinguished artists who have homes on the Pacific Coast. Banko is modest, an intelligent gentleman, whose artistic temperament and true love for culture are noticeable at once. All who meet him will be impressed with him and will feel that he should be encouraged to remain in Honolulu as a member of the art circle so small, but so genuinely valuable. He has produced his first portrait under great difficulty. The face of the subject selected is one familiar to all in Honolulu and it is reflected most faithfully from the canvas. What the artist's call technique is shown in the expression, and both the boldness and the blending of the chief colors are remarkable for the skill exhibited. The picture should be seen by all who care for pictures.

CHRONIC DIARRHOEA CURED.

Persons troubled with diarrhoea will be interested in the experience of Mr. W. M. Bush, clerk of Hotel Dorrane Providence, R. I. He says: "For several years I have been almost a constant sufferer from diarrhoea, the frequent attacks completely prostrating me and rendering me unfit for my duties at this hotel. About two years ago a traveling salesman kindly gave me a small bottle of Chamberlain's Co.'s Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. Much to my surprise and delight its effects were immediate. Whenever I felt the symptoms of the disease I would apply myself against the attack with a few doses of this valuable remedy. The result has been very satisfactory and almost complete relief from the affliction." For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., wholesale agents for H. I., and all druggists and dealers.

REVIEW NOTES CONVENTION.

W. M. Bush, clerk of Hotel Dorrane Providence, R. I.

CHRONIC DIARRHOEA CURED.

Persons troubled with diarrhoea will

## PURE

AND

## SWEET

and free from every blemish  
is the skin, scalp, and hair  
of infants, cleansed, purified,  
and beautified by

CUTICURA  
SOAP

The most effective  
skin purifying and  
beautifying soap in  
the world, as well as  
purest and sweetest  
for toilet, bath, and nursery. For distressing facial eruptions, pimples, blackheads, red, rough, oily skin, irritations of the scalp with dry, thin, and falling hair, red, rough hands with shapeless nails, and simple rashes and blemishes of infancy it is incomparable. Guaranteed absolutely pure by analytical chemists of the highest standing, whose certificates of analysis accompany each tablet.

Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBERRY & SONS, 1, King Edward st., London. PORTER-DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Prop., Boston, U. S. A. Send for our "Treatment of Baby's Skin," a book of 16 pages, fully illustrated, containing all that every intelligent mother should know about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair, post free.

MOTHERS! To know that a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, and a single anointing with CUTICURA, the great skin cure, will afford instant relief in the most distressing of itching, burning, and scaly infantile rashes and irritations of the skin and scalp, and not to use them, is to fail in your duty. This treatment means comfort and rest for parent as well as grateful relief and refreshing sleep for child, and is pure, safe, speedy, and economical.

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